An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.
2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you muſt not account a vice in him: you muſt in no ways ſay he is *covetous*. *Shakeſp.*

Let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a *covetous* man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wiſdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair ſoul ſhall be. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciouſly; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will ſupply us eaſily; if he *covetouſly* reſerve it, how ſhall's get it? *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'VETOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; inordinate deſire of money; eagerneſs of gain.

When workmen ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in *covetouſneſs*. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

He that takes pains to ſerve the ends of *covetouſneſs*, or miniſters to another's luſt, or keeps a ſhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worſt ſenſe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetouſneſs debaſeth a man's ſpirit, and ſinks it into the earth. *Tillotſon.*

Co'VEY. *n. ſ.* [*couvee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waſps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a ſup of him to quench their thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *covey* of patridges ſpringing in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 3.

There would be no walking in a ſhady wood without ſpringing a *covey* of toaſts. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 112.

COUGH. *n. ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs, vellicated by ſome ſharp ſeroſity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In conſumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 63.

For his dear ſake long reſtleſs nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving veſſels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded puddle
Which beaſts would *cough* at. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thou haſt quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the ſtreet, becauſe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain aſleep in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The firſt problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often obſerved. *Brown.*

If any humour be diſcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themſelves, and caſting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are who to my perſon pay their court,
I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am ſhort. *Pope's Ep.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be diſcharged by expectoration, it muſt firſt paſs into the ſubſtance of the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or weaſand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Co'UGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

Co'VIN. } *n. ſ.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,
Co'VINE. } to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

Co'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaiſtered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ſtory, it is that which I deſired; but if ſlenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. 2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Co'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [*coulter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the ſhare.

The Iſraelites went down to ſharpen every man his ſhare, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindſtone to ſharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for ſtiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortim.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation.

The chief prieſts, and all the *council*, ſought falſe witneſs. *Mat.* xxvi. 59.

In hiſtories compoſed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual ſcheme of cauſes and events, and preſerving a

conſtant correſpondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 170.

2. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriſtian church, or from their ſynods or *councils*. *Watts.*

3. Perſons called together to be conſulted on any occaſion, or to give advice.

They being thus aſſembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to adviſe his majeſty in thoſe things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

4. The body of privy counſellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great ſeal. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*,
He be convened. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When ſhip-money was tranſacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to truſt. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if ſhe broke the laws,
Muſt yield her foe the ſtronger cauſe;
A ſhame to one ſo much ador'd
For wiſdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. ſ.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee *counſel*, that thou mayeſt ſave thine own life. 1 *Kings*, i. 12.

There is as much difference between the *counſel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himſelf, as there is between the *counſel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

The beſt *counſel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Conſultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my ſoul, take *counſel* together. *Pſalm* lxxi. 10.

I hold as little *counſel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of conſequences.

They all confeſs therefore, in the working of that firſt cauſe, that *counſel* is uſed, reaſon followed, and a way obſerved. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wiſdom of old men, and underſtanding and *counſel* to men of honour. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 5.

There is no wiſdom, nor underſtanding, nor *counſel* againſt the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting.

The players cannot keep *counſel*; they'll tell all. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign.

The *counſel* of the Lord ſtandeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Pſal.* xxxiii. 11.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkneſs, and will make manifeſt the *counſels* of the heart. 1 *Cor. iv.* 5.

7. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. This ſeems only an abbreviature uſual in converſation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have theſe things ſet down by lawful *counſel*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counſel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an eſſential part of juſtice; and an overſpeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

What ſays my *counſel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To Co'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon.

But ſay, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'ſt thou then *counſel* me to fall in love? *Shakeſpeare.*
Truth ſhall nurſe her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts ſtill *counſel* her. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Ill fortune never cruſhed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counſelled* my friends never to truſt to her fairer ſide, though ſhe ſeemed to make peace with them. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

He ſupports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counſel* and inſtruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To adviſe any thing.

The leſs had been our ſhame,
The leſs his *counſell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counſel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of ſo great parts were more *counſellable* than he; ſo that he would ſeldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to diſquiſition. *Clar.*

Co'UNSELLOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counſel*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counſellor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chr.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counſellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wiſd.* viii. 9.

Death of thy ſoul! Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are *counſellors* to fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; boſom friend.

In ſuch green palaces the firſt kings reign'd,
Slept in their ſhades, and angels entertain'd;
With ſuch old *counſellors* they did adviſe,
And by frequenting ſacred groves grew wiſe. *Waller.*

3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs.

You are a *counſellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuſe you. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Of *counſellors* there are two ſorts: the firſt, *conſiliarii nati*, as I may term them; ſuch are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's ſons: but the ordinary ſort of *counſellors* are ſuch as the king, out of a due conſideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his perſon and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer.

Co'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *counſellor*.] The office or poſt of a privy counſellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moſt part are ſuch as cannot well be ſevered from the *counſellorſhip*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johnſ.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the ſands, or to ſum up infinity. *South's Sermons.*

When men in ſickneſs ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy ſlaughter'd ſons now ſmile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghoſts than theirs. *Dryd.*

2. To preſerve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteouſneſs. *Gen.* xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of thoſe who broke the oxen, muſt all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To eſteem; to account; to reckon; to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in ſpeech, we then *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 6.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.* i.

Nor ſhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agoniſt. l.* 991.

You would not wiſh to *count* this man a foe!
In friendſhip, and in hatred, obſtinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints for to increaſe the *count*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon theſe years. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

2. Reckoning.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a change upon you.
——Well, I know not

What *counts* hard fortune caſts upon my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

Co'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you deſire to be recounted are very many, and almoſt *countable* with thoſe which were hidden in the baſket of Pandora. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

COU'NTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.

So ſpake our ſire, and by his *count'nance* ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts abſtruſe. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and ſoul ſedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Air; look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.

She ſmil'd ſevere; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral preſent took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd,
Diſcloſ'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance.

The night beginning to perſuade ſome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of *countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beſt friends were out of *countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of *countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will ſoon loſe confidence. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Swift.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of *countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of *countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 32.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the ſtout fairy, mongſt the middeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princeſs too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Fa. Q.*

The king hath on him ſuch a *countenance*,
As he had loſt ſome province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not ſo long uſe the exerciſe of Chriſtian religion but in private. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 11.

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterb.*

7. Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Oh, you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Co'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.

Neither ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exod.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This national fault of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addiſ.*

2. To make a ſhew of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Fai. Qu.*

3. To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprights,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Co'UNTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or ſupports another.

Co'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *count*.]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Though theſe half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Conſiderations on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.

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